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it will be pleased to submit to the Conference as a basis for discussion. The Committee is also ready to place the services of its General Secretariat at the disposal of the Preparatory Conference, if this should be thought useful.

The above memorandum was sent to the Governments of all countries participating in the Marshall Aid Programme.

The Memorandum has been prepared at the request of the International Committee by its Institutional Section under the chairmanship of M. PAUL RAMADIER.

It is endorsed, among others, by: Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL (Chairman of the United Europe Movement); M. PAUL VAN ZEELAND, SIR HAROLD BUTLER and M. DANIEL SERRUYS (on behalf of the Economic League for European Co-operation); Professor HENRI BRUGMANS (President of the European Union of Federalists); M. RAOUL DAUTRY, M. FRANCOIS DE MENTHON and M. RENE COUNTIN (on behalf of the Conseil Français pour l'Europe Unie); M. ROBERT BICHET (President of the Nouvelles Equipes Internationales); Senator PIETER KERSTENS (on behalf of the Netherlands Council for European Union); Professor TORKIL KRISTENSEN (Chairman of Denish Council for United Europe); Professor SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA (Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Congress of Europe).

On behalf of the International Committee of the Movements for European Unity,

DUNCAN SANDYS
Chairman of Executive

J. H. RETINGER
Secretary General

Paris, 18th August 1948
43, Avenue d'Iéna.

X-JN 15
.E8Z9

EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY

MEMORANDUM

submitted to Governments by the International Committee of the Movements for European Unity

---

The Congress of Europe, held at The Hague last May under the auspices of the International Committee of the Movements for European Unity, unanimously called for the creation of a representative European Assembly. Following upon the Congress, deputations presented the text of The Hague Resolutions to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of most of the European countries.

Certain Governments asked that a precise scheme should be submitted to them regarding the method of convening the Assembly. The French and Belgian Governments publicly declared their support for the project. Monsieur Spaak stated in the Belgian Parliament that, on receipt of detailed proposals from the International Committee of the Movements for European Unity, he would be willing to initiate diplomatic negotiations with other Governments to secure their implementation.

It is in response to these requests that the International Committee submits the following recommendations for the consideration of Governments.

X-JN 15
.E829

2

#2

CONGRESS OF EUROPE

THE HAGUE – MAY, 1948

RESOLUTIONS

Published by

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
MOVEMENTS FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

PARIS
43, Avenue d'Iéna
XVIème

LONDON
93, St. Stephen's House
Victoria Embankment, S.W.1

X- JN 15
.E3Z9

#3

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

CREATION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

ACCOUNT OF THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT TO SECURE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

INF/10/E

X-JN 15
.E8 Z9 #4

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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CREATION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

ACCOUNT OF THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS TAKEN BY THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT TO SECURE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

INF/10/E

X-JN 15
.E8 Z9

#5

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52

EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Memorandum submitted by the Executive Committee
of the

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

on behalf of the

Union Européenne des Fédéralistes, United Europe Movement, Ligue Economique de Coopération Européenne, Conseil Français pour l'Europe Unie, Nouvelles Equipes Internationales,

and in agreement with the

Council of the European Parliamentary Union

X- JN 15
.E8Z9

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EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Memorandum submitted by the Executive Committee
of the

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

on behalf of the

Union Européenne des Fédéralistes, United Europe Movement, Ligue Economique de Coopération Européenne, Conseil Français pour l'Europe Unie, Nouvelles Equipes Internationales,

and in agreement with the

Council of the European Parliamentary Union

X-JN 15
.E3Z9

#7

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

C/P/4

X-JN 15
.E8Z9

#8

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

2

EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF EUROPE BY A DEPUTATION OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EX/P/74

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.E8Z9

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF EUROPE BY A DEPUTATION OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EX/P/74

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EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF EUROPE BY A DEPUTATION OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EX/P/74

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT
TO THE
COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

INF/5/E/R

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.E829

#12

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

2
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EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT
TO THE
COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

INF/5/E/R

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.E8Z9

2
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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT
TO THE
COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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.E8Z9
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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF WESTMINSTER

APRIL 20th-25th, 1949

GENERAL ACCOUNT

AND

RESOLUTIONS

INF/4/E

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF WESTMINSTER

APRIL 20th - 25th 1949

RESOLUTIONS

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

ORIGIN, OBJECTIVES AND ORGANIZATION

STATEMENT APPROVED AT THE
MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

INF/1/E

X-JN 15
.E8Z9

#20

A PLAN
of
THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN FEDERATION

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M. THEODORE Y. HANUN (IAN)
Second amended edition
Copyright, 1949

THE CAXTON PRINTERS, LTD., CALDWELL, IDAHO

X- JN 15
.E8 Z9

#21

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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PRINCIPLES OF EUROPEAN POLICY

STATEMENT ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

INF/5/E

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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PRINCIPLES OF EUROPEAN POLICY

STATEMENT ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,
BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY, 1949

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.E8Z9

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AGENDA AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR FIRST SESSION OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE

FORMULATED AT A CONFERENCE CONVENED BY THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT AT VERSAILLES

June 17th—19th, 1949

EX/P/104

X-JN 15
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MOUVEMENT EUROPÉEN

CONFÉRENCE SOCIALE

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PROBLÈMES SOCIAUX POSÉS PAR LA CRÉATION D'UN GRAND MARCHÉ EUROPÉEN

RAPPORT INTERNATIONAL

présenté par M. Pierre DIETERLEN, (France)

ROME, 4-7 JUILLET 1950

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

SOCIAL CONFERENCE

SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF THE CREATING OF A UNIFIED EUROPEAN MARKET

INTERNATIONAL REPORT

presented by M. Pierre DIETERLEN, (France)

ROME, JULY, 4th - 8th, 1950

X-JN 15
.E829

2 JAN 19 52

#26

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

SOCIAL CONGRESS

THE SOCIAL AIMS OF BUILDING EUROPE

INTERNATIONAL REPORT

presented by M. Gilbert JAEGER, (Belgium)

ROME, JULY, 4th - 8th, 1950

2 - FEB - 6
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#27

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

SOCIAL CONGRESS

X-IN 15
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THE SOCIAL AIMS OF BUILDING EUROPE

INTERNATIONAL REPORT

presented by M. Gilbert JAEGER, (Belgium)

ROME, JULY, 4th - 8th, 1950

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.E8Z9

2 6 5 50 #28

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION ON THE QUESTION OF EUROPEAN UNION

UNDERTAKEN BY THE
ERIC STERN PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH ORGANISATION

INF/12/E

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MOUVEMENT EUROPÉEN

L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

Cinquante déclarations
d'Européens responsables

Spécimen non corrigé

BRUXELLES, février 1950

European Unity

#30

The Strasbourg Plan for a European Political Authority with limited functions but real powers

2 - FEB - 6
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by

R. W. G. MACKAY, M.P.
A Member of the British House of Commons

X-JN 13
.E8Z9

With a Foreword by M. Paul Henri Spaak
Chairman of the European Movement

BASIL BLACKWELL
OXFORD
1951

One shilling net

X-JN 15
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#31

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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The Schuman Plan

Nucleus of a European Community

by André Philip
Delegate General, Director of Propaganda of the European Movement

JUNE 1951

#32

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The advantages of the economic integration of Western Europe

by E. GISCARD D'ESTAING

European Unity and the British Commonwealth

by Dr P. RYKENS

N° 40

August 1951

X-JN 15
.E8 Z9

October, 1951

#33

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMISSION

2- FEB-6
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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

ORIGINS AND ACTIVITIES

X-JN15
.E8Z9

#34

2
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17
72

L'ora della Federazione Europea

U. E. F.
Union Européenne des Fédéralistes
39, Boulevard Malesherbes
PARIS

M. F. E.
Movimento Federalista Europeo
Via del Corso, 43
ROMA

X-JN 15
.E8 Z9

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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMISSION

2
JAN 19 '52

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

PREPARATORY DOCUMENTS
FOR THE
CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.
(JANUARY, 1952)

SOCIAL POLICY.

X-JN 15
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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

PREPARATORY DOCUMENTS
FOR THE
CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPEAN CONFERENCE
(JANUARY, 1952)

CULTURAL POLICY

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EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMISSION

2 JA 15 52

CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

RESOLUTIONS

20th—24th January 1952
CHURCH HOUSE
LONDON

X-JN 15
.E8Z9

#38

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

"GERMANY AND EUROPE"

CONFERENCE

HAMBURG, 21st - 23rd SEPTEMBER 1951

REPORT
AND
FINAL RESOLUTION

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

#39

X-JN 15
.E8Z9

Europe a Unit of Human Culture

BY

SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

N° 41 1952

X-JN 15
.E8Z9

#40

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

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The Story of the Campaign

N° 42

1952

X-IN 15
.E8Z9

#41

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF EUROPE

Preface by Mr PAUL VAN ZEELAND

Foreign Minister of Belgium

1952

EUROPEANS

NOTEBOOK FOR

#42

2 FEB 17
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.E8 Z9

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

FICHES DU MILITANT

EUROPÉEN

X-JN 15
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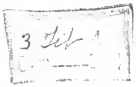

LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE POLITIQUE

Léon MARCHAL

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THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
(1949-1954)

STRASBOURG
1954

FICHES DU MILITANT

EUROPÉEN

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LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER

FICHES DU MILITANT

EUROPÉEN

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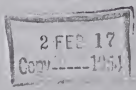

LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE DE DÉFENSE

PREPARATORY PAPER FOR SECOND WESTMINSTER CONFERENCE

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A EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

X-JN 15
.E8 Z9

By

JACQUES TESSIER

(This report, which complements Lord Layton's report on Institutions. expresses the personal point of view of its author.)

January, 1954.

X-JN955
#48

TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN DEMOCRACY . .

A Short Study in Ways of Voting
and their Effect on
Responsible Government

By ALLAN BATHAM and
JEREMY THORPE

3d.

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#49

a new kind of politics

A PARTY IN THE MAKING

PRICE — SIXPENCE

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#50

THE MODERN CONSERVATIVE

A broadcast talk by the

Rt. Hon. LORD WOOLTON, P.C., C.H.

24th January, 1948

#51

SEE HOW THEY BOOMERANG!

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 355

X-JN1129
.C7

False Forecasts made by the **SOCIALISTS!**

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955
#52
X-JN 11 29
C7

X-JN 1129
.C7
#53

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955

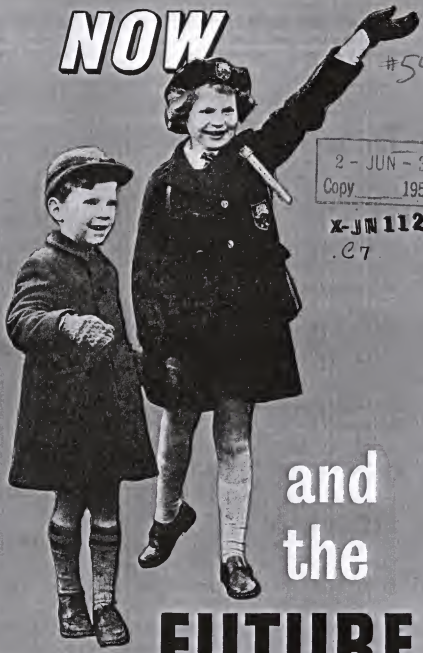
THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY'S POLICY

UNITED FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS

GENERAL ELECTION 1955

PRICE 6d.

NOW and the FUTURE



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2 - JUN - 3
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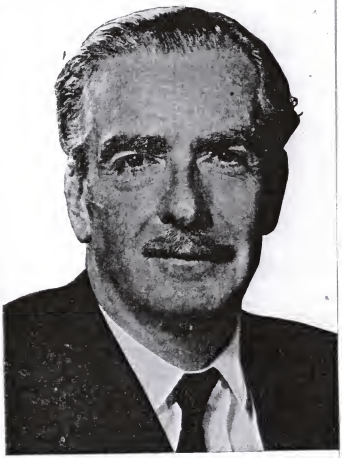
#55

PEACE

A Pledge by the Prime Minister



SIR ANTHONY EDEN, *the Prime Minister, whose work for peace is acknowledged throughout the world, is "firmly resolved" to do all he can to prevent another world war. In a message on peace and the hydrogen bomb, Sir Anthony says:*

" As you know, much of my political life has been concerned with foreign affairs. Twice in a lifetime my generation has seen its world shaken, and almost destroyed, by a world war. Our civilisation could not hope to survive a third. **It has been my work to do all I can to prevent such a catastrophe, and this will remain my firm resolve for the whole time I serve you.**

" But to secure peace we have to do more than just want it or just hope for it. We must be firm and resolute. Weakness can

IMPROVED

HEALTH SERVICES

X-JN1129.C7 #56

FIRST NEW HOSPITALS

HIGHER MATERNITY BENEFITS

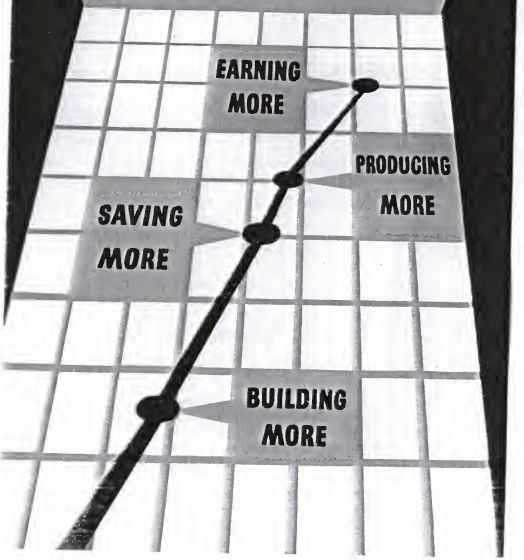
BETTER DENTAL SERVICES

BETTER FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICE

X-JN1129.C7 #57

CONSERVATIVE

Record Breaking!



X-JN1129.C7 #58

IS THIS HONEST?

You know what rationing means. We bet you do! You've had it! But do you know what is meant by "RATIONALISATION"? It's the word the Socialists have invented for their new food plans.

Socialists say they will bring back price controls and subsidies. Higher subsidies mean higher taxes. Price controls mean fixing prices below market levels. For most foods that must mean shortages, queues and eventually a return to rationing.

Socialists say they will not introduce rationing but instead something they call "rationalisation."

What's the difference?

As the *Manchester Guardian* asks (Jan. 4, 1955): "How can the housewife be 'rationalised' in her purchases if she is not also to be rationed?"

DON'T BE TRICKED!

Don't Swop

TORY PLENTY

for

LABOUR SCARCITY

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

Published by the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 and Printed by H Corquodale, London, S.E.
GE 12

SOCIALISTS IMPOSE CONTROLS

X-JN1129.C7

#59

- Would Labour reimpose controls? Yes!
  - **"Freedom doesn't work" says Socialist Mr. Morrison.**
- **Labour wants "an alternative to freedom" says the Socialist New Statesman and Nation.**
  - Would Labour bring back rationing? They say no!
- **But it would introduce "rationalisation" which would come to the same thing!**
  - Would Labour's policy of controls mean full employment, and a higher standard of life?
- **No! For it is freedom, and not controls, which has achieved record employment and a record high standard of living.**

X-JN1129.C7 #60

ASK YOUR LABOUR CANDIDATE

The Socialists make lavish promises. They do not explain how they can be carried out or *HOW MUCH* it will cost *YOU* as a taxpayer.

ASK YOUR LABOUR CANDIDATE

1 ***Challenge to Britain*** **states Labour's "plan for Britain will involve sacrifices not only of material benefits but of many cherished habits and traditions". (p.3)**

Would it not be honest to tell the people in advance what "material benefits" and "cherished habits and traditions" Labour policy will require them to do, without?

---

2 ***Challenge to Britain*** **states "There is still time to win the peace—on one condition—that we face the harsh facts of life and take the drastic Socialist remedies which alone can prevent catastrophe". (p.3)**

Seeing that in Opposition Labour has been split on every single important issue of foreign policy and defence how can Socialists give a realistic lead for peace? In 1952, 57 Socialist M.P.s voted against their own Whips on defence policy. In 1954, 104 Socialist M.P.s voted at a Party meeting against their own official policy on German rearmoment in 1955, 62 Socialist M.P.s failed to support their leaders on the question of the hydrogen bomb.

---

3 **In *Challenge to Britain* it is stated that "Labour will make up any shortfall in voluntary saving by saving through taxation". (p.21)**

Under the last Labour Government people either were unable, or had no incentive, to save, and voluntary savings seldom rose above £200,000,000 a year compared with £900,000,000 in 1954. Is not Labour's statement a plain threat that if people cannot save under Socialism a Labour Government will force them to do so with Socialist Ministers deciding how these "savings" are spent and not the people themselves?

Remember the Socialist Warmongering Election Scare of 1951?

X-JN1129.C1

#61

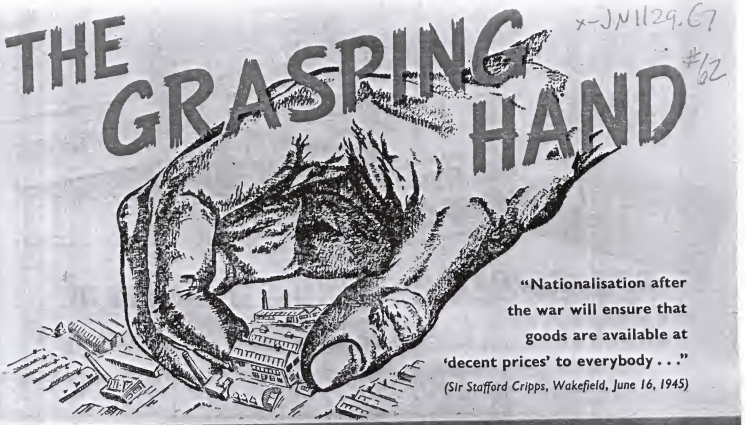
This— is what the DAILY MIRROR NOW says . . .

"Let it be said, in all fairness, that Churchill's Government, elected in 1951, has done all in its power to lower international tension. Britain's finger is definitely not on any trigger."

(*Daily Mirror*, 27/7/54.)

x-JN1129.G7
#62

THE GRASPING HAND



"Nationalisation after the war will ensure that goods are available at 'decent prices' to everybody . . ."

(Sir Stafford Cripps, Wakefield, June 16, 1945)

ANOTHER LABOUR PROMISE THAT FAILED

A Record of Progress

X-JN1129.C7

UNDER THE

CONSERVATIVES

IN 1954 and 1955

#13

More people employed than ever before in peace time.
Highest production ever — Up 6% in 1954 and still rising.

BUILDING IN BRITAIN in 1952-1954 under the Conservatives:— 4,400 FACTORIES BUILT — 800 MORE than in 1949-51 under the Socialists; and

906,000 HOUSES BUILT — 315,000 MORE than in 1949-51; and

730,000 SCHOOL PLACES PROVIDED — 250,000 MORE than in 1949-1951.

INSURANCE BENEFITS AND PENSIONS WORTH MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, benefit 6 million persons.

INDUSTRIAL DISABLEMENT PENSION (100%) 67/6 a week — 22/6 more than under Socialism.

INDUSTRIAL INJURY BENEFIT 67/6 a week — 22/6 more than under Socialism.

SICKNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT 40/- a week — 14/- more than under Socialism.

IN ADDITION TO RETIREMENT PENSIONS 40/- a week — up to 14/- more than under Socialism.

RECORD EMPLOYMENT.

RECORD NUMBER OF FACTORIES BUILT.

RECORD NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT.

RECORD NUMBER OF SCHOOL PLACES PROVIDED.

RECORD BENEFITS FOR INDUSTRIAL DISABLEMENT, INDUSTRIAL INJURY, SICKNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT, and RETIREMENT PENSIONS.

G.E. 9 Published by the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. and Printed by Anvil Press Ltd. Aylesbury, Bucks.

X-JN1129.C7

#64

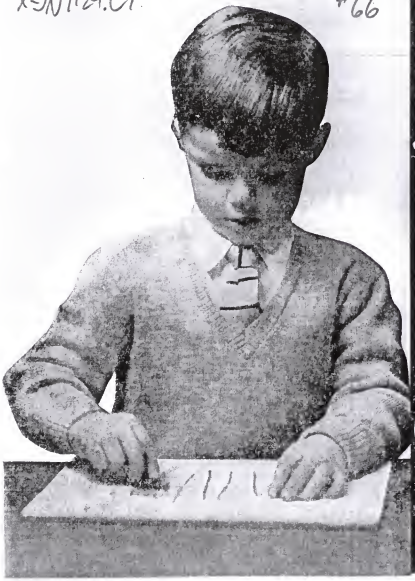
Does this concern you ?

X-JN 1129.C7 #65

PENSIONS

His Future starts NOW

X-JN 1129.C1 #66



IN BETTER SCHOOLS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955

#67

THE FUTURE

is being decided

NOW

X-JN 1129
Cn

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES #68

X-JN1129.C7

Tell the Story!

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955

UNDER LABOUR

BRITAIN SWITCHED OFF

ver 2,000,000 will DEFECTS IN
e out of work

WHERE THE BIG CUTS WILL FALL

VE FOR EMERGENCY DEBATE

300 GROCERY ITEMS DEARER

EAT, EGGS & MILK MAY GO UP

And the cost of living is going up . . up . . up . .

Government "Soaking the public"

UP go the price—it's sugar, milk bacon next—

THE COST OF LIVING

greater than reflected by index

NEW HEIGHT IN RATION COSTS

E SHALL PAY MUCH MORE FOR LESS AND LESS

FIVE YEARS OF "ECONOMIC DEBAUCHERY"

UNDER CONSERVATIVES

More Over-40's Find Jobs

MEDWAY BOOM

BRITAIN STILL ON UP-AND-UP

SIX MILLION PENSIONS UP

Increases are more than rise in living

BRITAIN'S BOOM IS BIGGEST EVER

ings UP, spending UP, production UP

THE GOLD FLOWS IN FASTER

Our reserves rise, breaking three-year record: Butler wins

TAX REBATE FOR 15 MILLION

ANOTHER BOOM YEAR IS HERE

More money for TV, cars and houses

1,000,000 GET NEW HOMES

The Merriest Christmas For 14 Years!

MORE JOBS THAN EVER

Boom in Industry

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

GE 15 Published by the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, Abbey House, 2-8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and Printed by McCorquodale, London, S.E.

1-JN1129.C7 #69

ROADS—Arteries of a Nation's Industry

the Conservatives are—

BUILDING
FOR THE FUTURE

IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS :

Schemes costing ultimately £147 million in Exchequer grants.

NATIONAL MOTORWAYS—**the first special motor roads ever built in Britain—will pass over or under intersecting roads, thus ensuring SPEED and SAFETY, e.g. :**

Ross spur road. Lancaster by-pass. Port Talbot by-pass. Preston by-pass.

Later a London—Rugby—Doncaster highway and then a highway through Lancashire from Preston to Birmingham will be started.

MANY MAJOR LOCAL SCHEMES **will include new or improved roads for :**

NOT THIS!
Free flow is vital

SCOTLAND— Glasgow twin tunnel under the Clyde
New crossing of the Forth
Glasgow-Stirling road modernised

WALES— Coastal ports route Llanelly—Swansea—Cardiff—Newport
Modernised route from Vale of Neath to Midlands via Heads of Valleys and a new Ross by-pass and spur road

NORTHEAST— Gateshead-Felling by-pass

MIDLANDS— Longton by-pass
Ryton to Coventry (duplicated)
East Retford by-pass

THE SOUTH— Dartford-Purfleet tunnel
Maidenhead by-pass
Oxford ring road
Bridgwater relief road

LONDON— Cromwell Road extension
New Aldersgate-Moorgate road

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955

WELL OVER

#70

1,000,000

NEW HOMES
IN 3½ YEARS

X-JN1129
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THE CONSERVATIVES BUILD

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

X-JN1129.C7
2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955
#71

If you are young...

...opportunity knocks!

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955

#72

*JN 1129
C7

It's the STANDARD of Living that Counts!

THE NATION IS BETTER OFF...

2 - JUN - 3
Copy ____ 1955

The cost of living has gone up less than it did under the Socialists and the standard of living is higher than ever.

Wages have more than kept pace with the increase in the cost of living.

K73
X-JN 1129
.C7

More is being eaten. Food is better. Many prices are below the former controlled price.

We eat more sweets per head than any country in the world.

Savings are up from £273 millions in 1951 to £909 millions last year — a sure indication of the nation's prosperity.

Conservatives believe in their policy of freedom of choice.

Labour's alternative would mean some form of rationing, back to queues, under the counter and the black market.

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

[illegible] Published by the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, Abbey House, 24, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 and Printed by [illegible], London, [illegible]

the facts of the matter...

It's facts that matter, not promises or arguments. The facts are that today in the shops there is both wide choice and good quality. The days of the 'spiv' and 'under the counter' shopping have gone - but they could return.

#74
JN 1129
.C7

The policy of the Labour Party would inevitably bring back controls and red tape to the shops and kitchen. They intend to 'rationalise' supplies. But supplies cannot be 'rationalised unless shoppers are controlled - and so it would have to be back to the ration book. Would it bring down prices? No. It's true that during the last three years the prices of some things have gone up, but many have come down. Can you remember anything falling in price under Socialism? Why not? Because controls mean scarcity and more officials, more Ministries and higher taxation - which in turn brings higher prices.

No wonder prices have risen less in the last three years under the Conservatives than they did in the last one year of the Labour Government.

Things are better now aren't they? Earnings are up; there's record employment; maybe at last you have your own home.

STICK TO SUCCESS - DON'T SWOP A RECORD FOR A PROMISE.

GE 26 Published by the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, Abbey House, 2-8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and Printed by M Corquodale, London, E.E.

Vote CONSERVATIVE!

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1 - JUN 1965
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#75

THE FLOURISHING COUNTRYSIDE

A REVIEW OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE

X-JN1129
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#76

United for PEACE and PROGRESS

Copy 1955

A Short Version
of the
Conservative & Unionist Party's Policy

GENERAL ELECTION 1955

2 - JUN - 3
Copy 1955

#77

Westminster News

BUDGET SPECIAL

Everyone's Choice!

THE FAMILY BUDGET!

INCOME TAX CUTS | **PURCHASE TAX CUTS** | **PERSONAL & CHILD ALLOWANCES UP**

It Helps You with the Cost of Living

THE housewife, the family man, the children, the small earner, the small saver—they all gain by the fourth triumphant budget of the Conservative Government.

This is the budget to make the nation smile broadly. You work hard and you get something back. This is the sort of politics which the man-in-the-street understands.

Taxes DOWN is how Conservative prosperity works. Taxes UP is how Socialist austerity hits you.

The reduction of 6d. in the standard rate of income tax and of 3d. in the reduced rates gives the widest possible measure of relief. No other proposal would have the same advantages of helping industry to expand production, lightening the tax load on the individual and lightening the burden of tax on extra effort and overtime.

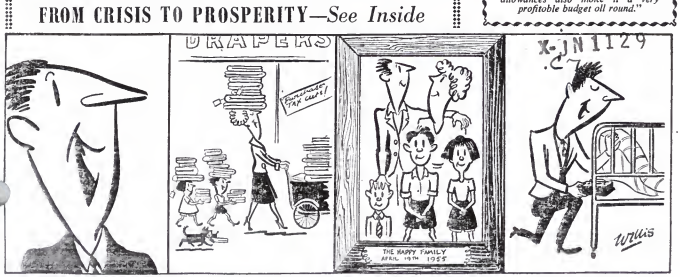
The income tax proposals mean that tax will be reduced for over 17 million taxpayers. Almost two and a half million of these will be freed from tax altogether. Including their families at least 34 million people benefit.

While Conservatives **REDUCE** taxes Socialists put them on. Labour's new proposals for State spending may cost about £2,000 million **ALL OF WHICH WILL HAVE TO COME FROM EXTRA TAXATION!**

SAYS THE "WORKING HOUSEWIFE"

Mrs. Joyce Robinson, of Palmerston Street, Beswick, Manchester, an electric appliance demonstrator, says: "As a working housewife, I am grateful to Mr. Butler both for the reduction in income tax and for the concession in purchase tax on household textiles and dress fabrics. The last mentioned is particularly pleasing to myself, and I am sure to most women, for I had held back being confident that purchase tax on material would be reduced to help the cotton industry. My hunch will now pay a dividend—possibly on extra summer outfit. The extra allowances also make it a very profitable budget all round."

FROM CRISIS TO PROSPERITY—*See Inside*



6d. off Tax | Cotton Goods Cheaper | Family Budget | Saving Encouraged

2 - JUN - 3
Copy ____ 1955

THE VOTERS' CHOICE

WITH THE CONSERVATIVES

Peace and Plenty

WITH THE SOCIALISTS

Controls and Crisis

PEACE—and PROSPERITY. What more does anyone want?

They are not easy to achieve. YET THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT AS SECURED BOTH. You can expect a new Conservative Government to as well.

In 1951 the Socialist warmongering campaign tried to win scare votes for Labour. This ne it will be the H-Bomb and the bogey of a crisis to come.

Yet it is the policy of Mr. Bevan—who has the overwhelming support of the majority of e constituency Labour Parties which, says a Socialist, would lead to war.

Mr. Noel-Baker, Socialist M.P. for South Derby, says that Mr. Bevan's policy "would be an open invitation to the Communists to commit it [aggression]."

The hard, terrible truth is that peace is too precious to be entrusted to the squabbling, anited Socialists who have NO AGREED POLICY FOR EITHER PEACE OR PROSPERITY.

Contrast the Conservative Government's achievements. RECORD employment, RECORD gh wages, RECORD spending and saving, RECORD housing, RECORD factory and school ilding, NEW ROAD and RAIL plans, a NEW HOSPITALS plan and massive investments an ATOMS FOR PEACE programme which will benefit us all.

From the Conservatives you get a better life and the promise of a better future. From bour you get a bleak call for "sacrifices" and the promises of more crises in the future.

If you want PEACE and PROSPERITY then *VOTE CONSERVATIVE.*

POPULAR RECORD

PEACE

Pledge By The Prime Minister

SIR ANTHONY EDEN, the new Conservative Prime Minister who not only talks peace to the Russians but has won admiration from Mr Molotov for his efforts to secure international agreements. Sir Anthony has been nominated as the Man of the Year *in America. In this country the Daily Mirror has selected him as the* "Politician of the Year."

In a personal message Sir Anthony says it is his "first resolve" to work to prevent another war. "I shall never despair of finding by agreement solutions which will rid the world of fear."

"THE CHOICE OF ALL"

THE days of the Labour Government were not only days of financial crisis and shortages on the home front. They were also days of international tension, culminating in the outbreak of war in Korea. Since the Conservative Government came in, the war in Korea has been ended. Fighting has ended in Indo-China and agreements reached in Egypt and Persia. This is PROOF POSITIVE of the peaceful aims of the Conservative Government and of their ability to achieve peace.

Many tributes were paid in Parliament to Sir Anthony on his succession to the Premiership. Said Mr. David Grenfell (Socialist Father of the House of Commons): "I have a very strong personal admiration and measure of confidence in his desire to do the right thing."

ANOTHER PARLIAMENTARY TRIBUTE CLAIMED THAT SIR ANTHONY WOULD BE THE CHOICE OF ALL TO GUIDE THE NATION ON THE PATH OF PEACE

It's RECORD EMPLOYMENT

JOBS! JOBS! JOBS! More jobs than men to fill them. That is the happy position in Tory Britain where employment is at record heights.

Yet Labour were loud and bitter in claiming that there would be mass unemployment under the Conservatives. Mr. Robens, the Socialist ex-Minister of Labour, said there would be a million unemployed.

HOW FALSE! HOW WRONG! Who can ever trust Labour? Everything they say boomerangs back. Whatever they SAY who would risk full employment and the fattest-ever pay packets by letting Labour tinker with the nation's affairs again?

The Family Budget

THE latest Conservative budget has become known as *The Family Budget.* The 6d. cut in income tax, the increased personal allowances and the bigger children's allowances all help the family. Mr. B. E. Astbury, secretary of the Family Welfare Association, says: "It would appear to be a very great help to the family as a whole. It is a very useful lift up for the family man."

But, of course, the budget helps the nation as a whole as well. The tax cut puts more in your pocket, the housewife gains with cheaper household textile goods and the small investor finds it is more worth while saving. Industry is helped to continue the expansion which is achieving prosperity. The budget ". . . is a tonic which can be easily understood and appreciated by a mass of people," says the Manchester Guardian (20/4/55).

To Keep Things Better

Keep the Conservatives In!

X-JN1129
.C7

GENERAL ELECTION

1959

X-JN1129
.C7

"The next five years"

FOLDER OF SAMPLES

OF

PUBLICITY

AND

PROPAGANDA MATERIALS

ISSUED BY
THE CONSERVATIVE & UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE
32, SMITH SQUARE, LONDON S.W.1

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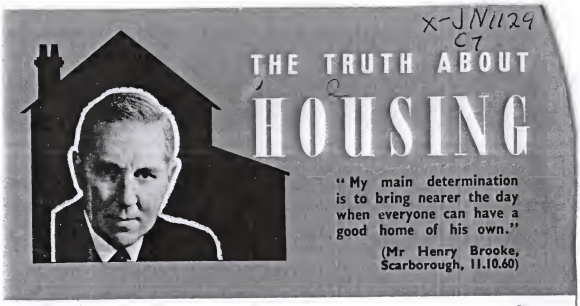

#80

WHAT IS CONSERVATIVE HOUSING POLICY?

Conservatives attach supreme importance to family life and therefore to the home. As the standard of living improves people naturally want not only more household gadgets to make living easier but also better homes to make life fuller.

Conservative Governments have done a good deal to make these things possible, but housing has its unpopular as well as its popular side. Mr Brooke (Scarborough, October 11, 1960):

> " *In new building, in slum clearance, in modernising old houses, in building for elderly people, we have made splendid progress in which we have every right to take pride. All that is popular. Grappling with the problems of rent control is not so popular. But we should not be loyal to our purpose of getting a good home for everybody if we let ourselves be deflected from it. If we did, our housing policy would be incomplete, and I am not going to stand for that.*"

As the Prime Minister said (October 15, 1960) at the Conservative Party Conference, a complete housing policy " involves some pretty intricate and knotty problems." In Mr Brooke " we have the right man to tackle them."

While the Government and others concerned have been getting on with the job, the Socialist Opposition have been playing down the popular side—our housing record—and have been doing their best to make political capital out of the unpopular side—the handling of the rent problem.

WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE UNDER THE CONSERVATIVES?

Since 1951 under the Conservatives the housing situation has been transformed. Over two-and-a-half million new houses have been built by private enterprise and the local authorities together. One family in every six has moved into a new home.

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Conservatives Care

Some facts which bear out the Tory claim to be the Party of real social progress

X-JN1129
.C7 #82

Conservatives Care

2 JAN - 6
1961

Some facts which bear out the Tory claim to be the Party of real social progress

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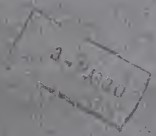
Conservatives Care



Some facts which bear out the Tory claim to be the Party of real social progress

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CPC

#84

The Rt. Hon.
ENOCH POWELL

THE WELFARE STATE

Price: threepence

CPC

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.C7 #85

REVALUATION *and* THE RATES

How necessary is revaluation of property for rating purposes? How will revaluation affect the rates?

Will revaluation affect rent control or Schedule 'A'?

What is the timetable?

These are questions of pressing interest to every ratepayer. Here are the answers.

WHY REVALUATION IS NECESSARY

Periodical revaluation is the only way in which account can be taken of changes in property values in different parts of the country. Without revaluation it is not possible to ensure fairness between one occupier—whether industrial, commercial or domestic—and another, or between one local authority and another.

The present revaluation for rating purposes applies to England and Wales only. It comes into operation in April. It is *not* designed to put up rates but to

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CRIME and PUNISHMENT

A Statement by the Conservative and Unionist Central Office

6 APR 5- 1961

AN indictable crime of one kind or another is committed in Britain every minute. Morning, noon and night. Day in, day out.

It comes to a black total. There are 525,600 minutes in a year. Great and small, the number of indictable offences in England and Wales alone was more than that at the last count.

Most of them—the huge majority—were admittedly the lesser sorts of crime, such as petty theft and other forms of dishonesty.

Nevertheless there were more than ever before. And while only a tiny fraction—two per cent—were of the worst kind, that is to say crimes of violence, this was two per cent too many.

No comfort in even two per cent. No comfort either in the knowledge that other Western countries are experiencing much the same thing just now.

The all-important fact is that crime has been increasing. It has got to be put down. The trend must be checked . . . reversed.

How to do it?

The best deterrent of all is the likelihood of being caught.

As Mr. Butler, the Home Secretary, has recognised from the outset, the first objective is a stronger police force.

This is being tackled in two ways. By recruiting more police and by relieving the force of less important functions such as those now taken over by traffic wardens.

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#87

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3 APR 19
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#89

PROGRESS REPORTS

Conservative Ministers on what has been done since the last General Election, with an introduction by the Prime Minister

The interviews with Ministers in the following pages are taken from the series appearing in the

Weekly News Letter

X-JN/129
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2-JAN 11 1962
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X-JN/129
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#91

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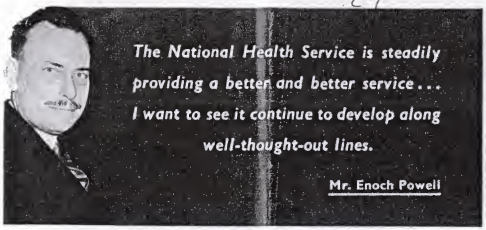

Developing the Health Service

CONSERVATIVE policy has greatly improved the National Health Service. In ten years of Tory Government the value (allowing for changes in money values) of the health services provided has increased by 24 per cent.

2 MAR 21
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MANY IMPROVEMENTS

In the past 5 years :

Hospital in-patients treated have increased by 10 *per cent.*

Hospital out-patients treated have increased by 5 *per cent.*

Home consultations have increased by 30 *per cent.*

The number of doctors and nurses has steadily increased.

This Conservative policy is to continue. For example :

A £500-*million* 10-*year plan for new and better hospitals is already in hand.*

Home services—including home nurses, home helps etc—are being expanded.

THE COST

All this costs money. In the current financial year the total cost is about £867 million. The Exchequer—i.e. the taxpayer out of his taxes—will find £663 million (over 70 per cent) of this, or more than 5s per week for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom.

This cost compares with the original 1946 (Socialist) estimate of £152 million a year (£110 million from the Exchequer). Total cost and Exchequer cost are both nearly double those of even 10 years ago.

Plainly, if the Exchequer share continues to increase indefinitely, Health Service developments must be either slowed down or actually cut.

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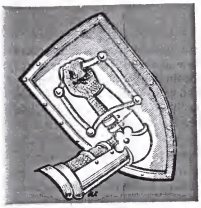

KEEPING THE PEACE

IN the great debate on nuclear weapons, it is not ends which are in dispute, but means. The object of all is to identify and pursue a policy which will avoid the horrors of nuclear holocaust. Where means are concerned, the great division lies not between the Conservative Government and those of Mr Gaitskell's following in the Labour Party who accept the policy of the nuclear deterrent but say that Britain, on grounds of economic expediency, should give up her independent contribution. The real division, of principle, is between those who broadly support the Government's position in the matter of collective security, and those who follow the lead given by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The latter advocates Britain's absolute and unilateral renunciation of the nuclear deterrent, both as an instrument and as a policy, even if it should lead to our withdrawal from NATO and subsequent neutrality.

The unilateralists—or neutralists—claim that such a policy would safeguard Britain from nuclear bombardment in the event of war, and gain for us greater influence in promoting general disarmament. The first of these claims is purely illusory. The neutrality of the United States at the outset of the last two world wars proved no safeguard for her shipping against the depredations of German submarines. How much less would Britain's neutrality in a major nuclear conflict, say between Russia (or China) and North America, be likely to prove a safeguard once nuclear weapons were unleashed?

The neutralist argument is based on a fallacy, for what influence neutrals possess in the world today is a by-product of

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TEACHERS' SALARIES

No amount of protests—however genuinely felt—can hide the facts about teachers' salaries.

The present dispute is not about a cut. It is about more money, and a lot more money, than the teachers are being paid now. By how much can we afford to increase their salaries at the present critical time?

The Government, and the general public, strongly believe in the importance of better education and they want to give the teachers the largest increase consistent with the national interest.

In this spirit the Government have offered £42 million a year more for the Primary and Secondary School teachers. This would be the largest award ever made to teachers, and would represent an average rise of about 3s. in the £1.

The teachers are calling this offer a cut. That really is an abuse of words, but what they mean by a cut is the difference between the Government's £42 million and the Burnham Committee's £47½ million. The Burnham Committee

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PENSIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW

2 - MAR 30
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WHAT IS CONSERVATIVE PENSION POLICY?

Today's Pensioners

THE 1959 Conservative Election Manifesto pledged the Party to ensure that pensioners "*continue to share in the good things which a steadily expanding economy will bring.*"

In April 1961 there will be substantial increases in War Pensions, National Insurance pensions and other benefits, including Industrial Injuries, and in National Assistance. As the Prime Minister has said, "*our actions match our words.*"

These increases are not a rescue operation, for prices have been fairly stable since the last benefit increases in January 1958. They are a further advance in living standards—"*not a competition with rising prices, but an advance in rising standards*" (Mr John Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Pensions).

Tomorrow's Pensioners

The Government's new graduated pension scheme will also start in April.

Its aims are realistic. It will help the lower paid, put National Insurance on a sound financial basis and enable the higher paid to earn a pension related to their earnings.

Its cost is reasonable. Unlike the old Socialist scheme, it avoids too heavy a burden of contributions. Conservatives do

PROPERTY OF THE
BANK OF ONTARIO

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PENSIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW

2 MAR - 3
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PENSIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW

3 - MAR 19

WHAT IS CONSERVATIVE PENSION POLICY?

Today's Pensioners

THE 1959 Conservative Election Manifesto pledged the Party to ensure that pensioners "*continue to share in the good things which a steadily expanding economy will bring.*"

In April 1961 there will be substantial increases in War Pensions, National Insurance pensions and other benefits, including Industrial Injuries, and in National Assistance. As the Prime Minister has said, "*our actions match our words.*"

These increases are not a rescue operation, for prices have been fairly stable since the last benefit increases in January 1958. They are a further advance in living standards—"*not a competition with rising prices, but an advance in rising standards*" (Mr John Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Pensions).

Tomorrow's Pensioners

The Government's new graduated pension scheme will also start in April.

Its aims are realistic. It will help the lower paid, put National Insurance on a sound financial basis and enable the higher paid to earn a pension related to their earnings.

Its cost is reasonable. Unlike the old Socialist scheme, it avoids too heavy a burden of contributions. Conservatives do

X-JN1129
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#78

Higher Rates?

3 - MAR 30
1981

SOCIALISTS ARE SAYING

that the Government's Rating and Valuation Bill will automatically result in householders paying up to three times as much in rates.

IS THIS TRUE? CERTAINLY NOT!

FIXING YOUR RATES

Local councils (county, borough and rural district) add up the total amount of money needed to pay for all the services for which they are responsible. Deducting the amount they receive in Government grants and from certain other sources, they then know roughly how much must be raised in rates. Then the council takes the *total* amount of the "rateable value" of all the property in its area, and works out that a "penny rate" (i.e., a penny for every pound in this amount) will produce such-and-such a sum.

From this it is possible to find out how many pence in the pound must be paid by the ratepayers in order to raise the required sum.

It follows that if the rateable value were *multiplied* by three, the amount per £ would be *divided* by three—provided total expenditure remained the same.

VALUATION FOR RATING

But what is "rateable value?"

At present, houses are rated on the rent which would have been paid in 1939 by a willing tenant to his landlord.

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2 MAR - 6
Copy 1961

Higher Rates?

#99

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THE COUNCILS THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE

BRYAN KEITH-LUCAS

Price: Sixpence

PIN THEM DOWN!

X-JN1129
.C7
2-JUL 13
COPY 1961
#101

Only the Liberals, said the *Guardian* after the borough elections, need be really cock-a-hoop. It was a strange comment.

Before the elections the Liberals controlled one urban council—Baildon in Yorkshire. They controlled one borough—Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. They lost both.

In the elections they gained one urban council—Fletton in Huntingdonshire. In 62 county, 401 borough and 564 urban councils this is the only one that they now control. One in 1027.

Of the 3974 county council seats vacant this year the Liberals won 87; of the 3506 borough seats they won 196; of the 4643 urban seats they won 153.

Grand Liberal total: 436 seats out of a possible 12,123.

COCK-A-HOOP?

PIN THEM DOWN!

X-JN1129
.C7 #102

3 JUL 25

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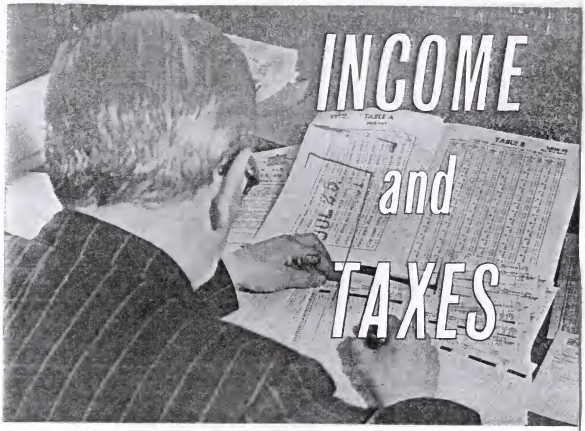
COCK-A-HOOP?



X-JN 1129
C7
#103

Since the Conservatives returned to office the average earnings of men in industry have risen by 75 per cent.

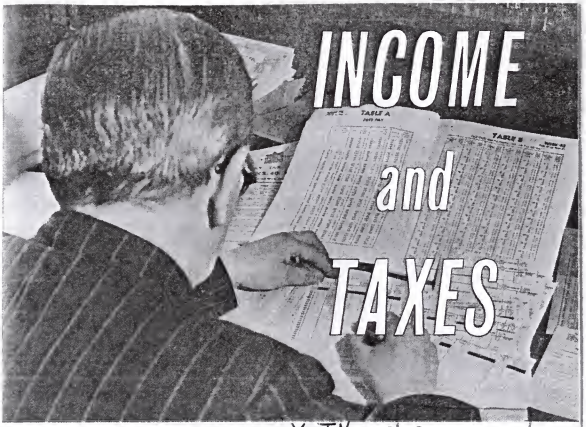
Allowing for the rise in prices, this means that a typical family can buy about 30 per cent more every week than they could in 1951. Of course there are people who earn less than the average, but they too have shared the same proportional increase in purchasing power. Salary earners have benefited to about the same extent.

As earnings have gone up, taxes have been cut in Budget after Budget. The standard rate of income tax has been reduced three times, in all from 9s 6d to 7s 9d. The lower rates have been cut as well.

Earned income relief has been improved. Personal allowances have been increased. Families have been helped by three rises in the child allowance.

EXAMPLE

The general reductions in income tax mean that a married couple with an income of £500 a year have had their annual tax reduced from £51 to £24; with an income of £1,000, the tax is down from £233 to £152.


INCOME
and
TAXES

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X-JN 1129
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#105
2- MAR 29
Copy 1961

HOUSING: a great stride FORWARD

- *Help where most needed*
- *Attack on squalor and overcrowding*
- *New development in building to let*

MR HENRY BROOKE, Minister of Housing and Local Government

The new White Paper entitled *Housing in England and Wales* sets out a policy which will:

Give fresh impetus to slum clearance;

Speed up building for old people;

Start a drive against overcrowding and squalid conditions;

Help local authorities in genuine difficulty over completing their housing tasks;

Point the way to a new development in building to let; and

Hasten the modernising of thousands of older houses.

"*These,*" says the White Paper, "*and a continued high rate of new building, are the prime needs of the next few years.*"

Mr Brooke's proposals represent a tremendous stride forward on the road opened up by Mr Macmillan a decade ago with his campaign for 300,000 houses a year.

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2 MAR 21 1961
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#107
3 MAR 30
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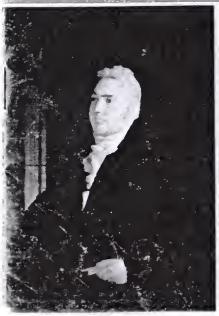
PETER GOLDMAN

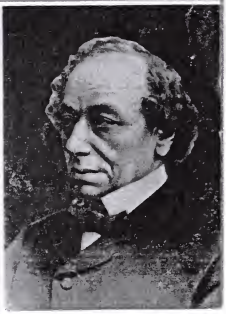
2 JUL 7
Copy 1961

Some principles of CONSERVATISM

#108

PRICE: ONE SHILLING





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#109

Common Sense on the Common Market

This is a leading article from "The Times" of June 14, published under the heading Common Sense.

THE PRIME MINISTER made two statements of fact in his short announcement to the House of Commons yesterday about Britain and the Common Market. The Government, he said, had not reached any decisions on this matter. Before they do there are to be full discussions with all the Commonwealth countries. The first piece of information is just as important as the second. There have been so many assertions that the die has been cast, that what remains to be done is mere formality (even to the consultations with the Commonwealth) before the bargaining starts, that it is good to have MR. MACMILLAN'S categoric statement of the present position. The PRIME MINISTER was right to remind the House that "these are very grave issues for the future of our country and the world". Not merely the standards of living but ways of life of many nations may eventually be affected by whatever is decided. For Britain to have presented the other members of the Commonwealth family or her Efta associates with a *fait accompli* and then asked them to sit down and discuss details would have been unthinkable. The atmosphere would have been embittered beyond repair, and rightly so.

THERE remains the question what is the most effective form for these Commonwealth consultations to take. MR. DIEFENBAKER has recommended the calling of a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference some time and MR. GAITSKELL and MR. GORDON WALKER supported the idea. (MR. MENZIES on the other hand has let it be known that he is too busy at present.) To gather the collective wisdom of the heads of the Commonwealth Governments is generally a good thing, and the proposal has its attractions. It is difficult to see, however, what such a conference could achieve at this juncture. Each one of the thirteen members of the Commonwealth who would be represented at such a conference has not only a different degree of interest in the Common Market but also an individual approach. The permutations and combinations of economic advantages and disadvantages in an almost incalculable number of hypothetical circumstances would be so great that the Prime Ministers would not be able to see the wood for the leaves. The negotiations—for that is what the talks would almost come to—would be as complicated and as protracted as a meeting of Gatt. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers have neither the knowledge nor the time to cope with such an undertaking.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S device is to send the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS and two of his Cabinet colleagues to visit the Commonwealth capitals for private talks and soundings. MR. DUNCAN SANDYS is an excellent choice for this kind of embassy. What are often said to be criticisms against him will here be a strength. He is not given to that extreme diplomacy which often ends up in double-talk. He believes the best way to tackle a problem is to go straight to the heart of it rather than to walk all round it. When his journey is over neither the Commonwealth Prime Ministers he has seen nor his Cabinet colleagues at home will be in any uncertainty as to the others' views.

THEREAFTER, in the light of the information the Ministers bring home, it will be easier to decide what the next step should be. The Efta meeting will also have taken place in London. It may even be that before Parliament adjourns the PRIME MINISTER may have been able to find out from PRESIDENT DE GAULLE whether he wants a negotiation or not. This last is, indeed, a decisive point. It is no use Britain incurring all the strains and stresses which negotiations with the Treaty of Rome Powers are bound to set up if at the end of it all France is going to make Britain's joining impossible.

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#110

LIBERALS and the BUDGET

"A BOLD PROGRAMME . . . OUGHT TO LEAD TO FASTER EXPANSION"

2 - MAY 1 9
Copy 1961

Some of the most favourable comment on the Budget was made by The Guardian. The following is a summary of what this distinguished Liberal newspaper had to say.

Mr. Lloyd's first Budget marks a radical departure in British economic policy. Its starting point is a bold programme of tax reforms far surpassing anything attempted by any other Conservative Chancellor since the war. These reforms fall into two distinct but related groups.

The first involves a sharp reduction in the weight of taxes borne by earned incomes at the higher levels balanced by a corresponding increase in the taxes borne directly or indirectly by industry. The second provides for the creation of a completely new set of fiscal instruments for the short-term regulation of the economy. Both sets of reforms are related in a coherent way to a single overriding objective—the achievement of a much more rapid and steady rate of growth of output in the British economy . . .

Relief on earnings

Mr. Lloyd has grasped the surtax nettle much more boldly than anyone had expected of him. The combined effect of the two reliefs that he has granted will be to raise the starting point for surtax on earned incomes to at least £5000, and to a still higher point for those with families.

Inevitably these concessions are going to be attacked by the Labour Party as reliefs granted solely to the rich. But the plain fact is that all incomes have risen substantially since the present scales of surtax were first imposed. This has meant that surtax has been levied on people on a far lower level of real incomes than Parliament had ever intended. It is hard to believe that the sharp rise in the marginal rates of taxes borne by executives in the middle ranges has not had some effect in blunting the competitive drive of industry . . .

New forms of control

The most novel aspect of this year's Budget, however, is to be found not in any of the immediately applicable tax changes, but in the two new contingent taxes for which it provides. The experience of British financial management during recent years has shown clearly the need for new forms of control which can operate swiftly and directly on the level of consumer demand. Of the two main existing controls, interest rate changes have proved to be too uncertain in their impact, while hire-purchase variations have operated too bluntly over too narrow a range of consumer spending.

The new powers that the Chancellor has taken to alter purchase tax and other duties at short notice should enable the regulation of the economy to be carried out much more smoothly. The other new weapon—a form of payroll tax to be levied on employers' insurance contributions—is designed to enforce economy of man-power during periods when the main limiting factor in industry is a shortage of labour. Since this has been the chronic condition of the British economy over most of the post-war period, the Chancellor might well have introduced this tax at once, with power to vary it up or down according to changing circumstances.

The proper emphasis

The total effect of this year's tax changes has been to produce a Budget that is disinflationary. Given the state of the balance of payments and the rising pressure of industrial costs this is undoubtedly right. But in deciding to restrain the growth of consumption this year, the Chancellor has also taken steps which ought to lead to a faster expansion in future.

Whatever its other shortcomings, the new pattern of taxation ought to give fresh encouragement to investment and to technical innovation. In the light of Britain's economic record during recent years, and of the much more dynamic competition which we face in Europe, this is the proper emphasis for British policy at present.

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X-JN1129 .C7 #111

PRIME MINISTER and PRESIDENT

3 JUL 25.

A More Intimate and Productive Partnership

In discussing the Macmillan-Kennedy conversations in London two distinguished correspondents have particularly emphasised the cordiality now established between the Prime Minister and the President.

Of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Henry Brandon wrote in the *Sunday Times:* "There is no other statesman with whom he feels more at ease than the Prime Minister."

Mr. Brandon is the Washington representative of the *Sunday Times.*

Reporting from London, the American journalist Mr. Drew Middleton wrote in the *New York Times* of June 7:

"President Kennedy's visit to London was short but effective. In a little less than twenty-eight hours he and Prime Minister Macmillan appear to have opened a new phase in relations between the two Governments. . . .

Diplomats and other Government officials were convinced today that out of yesterday's long private talks there will come a franker working partnership.

This partnership, they believe, will be more intimate and ultimately more productive than anything the two countries have known since President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill worked together in World War II.

One reason, of course, is that Mr. Kennedy knows a great deal more about the British Government and its history than any other recent President. General Eisenhower liked the British. Mr. Kennedy knows the British and appears to like much of what he knows. . . .

The President arrived in a worried mood after a series of long, demanding discussions with Premier Khrushchev. Before that he had talked at length with President de Gaulle. Those talks had been formal, intellectual and equally demanding.

The talks here began with a report on what Mr. Khrushchev had had to say about various critical issues. But they soon moved into a long-term analysis of what the Russians are up to and what the West can do about it.

Both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan are pragmatists. But they also like to discuss hypothetical questions that go beyond this year or even this decade. . . .

What impressed the British leaders most about President Kennedy was what one called his 'informed reasonableness.' "

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#113

BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH AND EUROPE

2-SEP-7
1961

IN A CHALLENGING AND HISTORIC DECLARATION OF FAITH AND PURPOSE THE PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

I believe that our right place is in the vanguard of the movement towards the greater unity of the free world, and that we can lead better from within than outside. At any rate, I am persuaded that we ought to try.

Britain in isolation would be of little value to our Commonwealth partners, and I think that the Commonwealth understands it.

It would, therefore, be wrong in my view to regard our Commonwealth and our European interests as conflicting. Basically, they must be complementary.

If we are not to be left behind and to drop out of the main stream of the world's life, we must be prepared to change and adapt our methods. All through history this has been one of the main sources of our strength.

"The Prime Minister was in top form, very much in command of the situation, confident, concise and persuasive." THE TIMES

"A superb forty-minute performance . . . the vigorous leader, dazzling and commanding." THE DAILY MAIL

"He was every inch a leader." THE YORKSHIRE POST

"Mr Macmillan looked and sounded like a man leading a nation into the next stage of its history. It was a vigorous and imaginative speech." THE GUARDIAN

changing priorities in housing

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Victims of Violence

CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL CENTRE

ONE SHILLING

#117

YOUTH AND OPPORTUNITY

Schools for the Sixties —and beyond

2 - APR 1962

If we are to summarise the message of the sixties and it would be in terms of Youth and Opportunity.

In those words Mr. R. A. Butler was expressing one of the most important aspects of Conservative policy. The Conservative Government is giving Youth an unprecedented wealth of opportunities—opportunity to develop its own powers ; opportunity to choose its own future ; opportunity to make its own contribution to the nation's future.

It was Mr. Butler who framed the " Butler Act " upon which our modern system of education is based. A succession of Conservative Governments have given education a consistently high priority, until in 1961 the cost had reached nearly a thousand million pounds.

The present Minister of Education, Sir David Eccles, is an enthusiast for educational advance of the most constructive kind. The present Government's policy has been expressed as follows :

"The Government's concern for young people will be shown by the continued expansion of schools and colleges and by greatly increased efforts to train and recruit more teachers. . . . Awards for students at universities and for those taking comparable courses at other institutions of higher education will be granted on an improved basis." (*Queen's Speech*, 31.10.60.)

The promises contained in these rather formal words are now being carried out to the full. New schools, more and better-paid teachers, more university students and greater emphasis on

TORY POLICY FOR EDUCATION

A HOSPITAL PROGRAMME TO BE PROUD OF

X-JN1129.C1

#118

3 - APR - 3
Copy 1962

The Government's programme for the hospitals of England and Wales is one of the most striking and thorough-going schemes of development ever undertaken.

The country is now assured of a hospital service equal to any in the world and matched by very few.

The Conservative promise at the General Election in 1959 has been spectacularly honoured—and outdone—by the long-term plan which the Government has produced.

The new hospitals arising under it will not only be better in themselves—modern in their equipment, efficient in their arrangements. They will also be better located.

A fine, imaginative plan
—*DAILY MAIL*

As often as not, the present location of hospitals has been decided by the accidents of history. Changing notions of the right place for a hospital and changing social conditions have meant that some are now in the wrong place by modern standards. Others, once conveniently situated, have been affected by movements of population.

BRITAIN AND THE

X-JN1129.C7

#119

the COMMONWEALTH and EUROPE

by HAROLD MACMILLAN

BRITAIN

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#120

the COMMONWEALTH

and EUROPE

by
HAROLD
MACMILLAN

BRITAIN

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and EUROPE

by
HAROLD
MACMILLAN

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.C7
#122

2 - JUN 29 1962
Copy

OBJECT

When incomes rise quicker than production, prices rise. That creates unfairness and hardship and endangers full employment. That is why the Government decided on the policy of restraining both wages and profits. The purpose of that policy was to bring about:

A faster rate of economic growth;

A more vigorous development of our export trade; and

A steadily rising standard of living with full employment.

AND ACHIEVEMENT

See what the policy has achieved so far:

Everywhere in the world there is fresh confidence in the £.

Our Bank Rate is down to 4½ *per cent.*

Our gold reserves have risen by £360 *million.*

We have repaid more than £500 *million of foreign debts.*

Our balance of payments has improved. In the second half of last year the deficit had been reduced to £10 *million compared with* £215 *million in the latter half of* 1960.

The foundation has been laid. Now the economy is expanding again. Exports are rising. This is the way to improve our standard of living.

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X-JN1129
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#123

MILLION MORE AT WORK

BY SIR CYRIL OSBORNE, M.P.

5 - JAN 29
Copy

A groundless hysteria is being fomented by the Socialists over unemployment. They rejoice at our country's temporary difficulties, and gladly seize on any hardship our people momentarily have to bear, because it may get them votes.

They chant " Look what a mess we are in—after 11 years of Tory rule." Very good, let us face the facts and compare to-day's position with what it was when they were driven from office in October, 1951.

1. There are a million more jobs to-day than in 1951. The total gainfully employed then was 23,247,000. The last Ministry of Labour figure was 24,459,000.

2. The average weekly wages of men over 21 in all industries was 166s. in 1951. To-day it is 312s.

3. The " dole " for a man with a wife and two children then was £2 14s. 6d. per week. To-day it is £5 19s.

It is the Socialists who should hang their heads in shame over these comparative official figures. They should be on the run, not we.

Although we must sympathise deeply with the 600,000 who are temporarily unemployed, and do everything in our power to help, we must be careful in so doing not to jeopardise the 24½m. who are still in work. These other facts must be borne in mind.

4. We have to sell abroad about 30 per cent. of all we manufacture in order to pay for our imports of food and raw materials. Any action we take that puts up the price of our goods, or lowers their quality, would endanger the jobs of 5m. people engaged directly or indirectly in producing exports.

5. About 60 per cent. of our industrial costs are for labour. Wages for the bulk of mankind are less than £3 a week, compared with our £15 12s. Our export jobs could be so easily lost.

6. The unemployed in our country are still far better off than most of the human family even when they are fully employed.

Since no Government of any party—Labour, Liberal or Conservative—can compel the foreigner to buy British, and since 5m. of our jobs depend upon exports, it is a cruel fraud of the Socialists to pretend they can conquer unemployment and maintain a free society, and guarantee a high standard of living. Their nasty humbug needs exposing.

And since another dose of Socialism must put up the cost of living, and so increase the price of our exports, it must also endanger the jobs of millions of our workers who at present are well paid and fully employed. This is what the 24½m. people who are enjoying good jobs under Conservatism should remember.

This was a letter in the " Daily Telegraph " and is reproduced by courtesy of the Editor.

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2 - MAR 13
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SPEAKING FOR BRITAIN

#125
3-DEC-5
Copy ____ 1962

A rising concern for educational standards is one of the marks of a civilised community united in the belief that all human beings matter and that they should be treated with equal regard for their needs and potentialities, howeverdifferent these may turn out to be.

In these words Sir Edward Boyle, Minister of Education, was expressing the basic principle underlying Conservative education policy.

The last decade has seen educational progress unparalleled in British history, and it is time that the facts were more widely known.

CONSERVATIVE CARE FOR EDUCATION

The truth is that since 1951 the Conservatives have given education a consistently high priority. Its share of a rising national income has increased from 3·1 per cent in 1951 to 4·4 per cent in 1961. Public expenditure per head of the population has gone up from £8 per year to over £20 a year and is higher than in any Western European country except Sweden.

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THE DETERRENT

How effective is Britain's nuclear deterrent?

How important to Western defence is our V-bomber force?

What should our deterrent policy be over the next ten years?

Answers to these and other vital defence questions have been given by Mr. Julian Amery, Secretary of State for Air, in a striking speech in Parliament.

COULD OUR BOMBERS GET OFF IN TIME TO ESCAPE DESTRUCTION BY A SURPRISE SOVIET ATTACK?

This was Mr. Amery's answer :

" We have extensive dispersal facilities for Bomber Command at home and, indeed, abroad. We have also worked out very extensive procedures for maintaining Bomber Command at a high state of readiness. Soviet missile strength is, of course, growing very fast. It is much stronger than it was when I spoke on this subject last year.

" Nevertheless, it is clear to us that at present the main attack, if it came now, would be from manned aircraft. So long as this is the position we can rely

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NATIONALLY

2 - MAY 2 3
Copy 1963

The Tories have always had a vigorous policy on

HOUSING

Thanks to 11 years of Conservative government the bulk of the nation is better housed than ever before. But much is still to be done. The Tory housing drive is at present concentrated on two main tasks :

1 *To clear the remaining slums and rehouse all slum dwellers in decent homes.*

2 *To deal with remaining house shortages wherever they occur.*

There are also two longer-term aims :

1 *To continue to build for the rising population.*

2 *To replace the large stock of obsolete houses which, though not slums, cannot be brought up to standard.*

It is generally agreed that over the next 20 years Britain will need some 6 million new houses, or 300,000 a year (the total the Socialists said could not be built, but which the Conservatives have averaged since 1951).

The rate of building is to be speeded up still further, with the help of new building techniques.

Rising prosperity means that people demand higher housing standards. It also means that young people can afford to marry earlier. All this adds up to a need for more homes—a need which Conservatives intend to meet.

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NATIONALLY

2 - JUL 1 5
Copy ____ 1963

#131

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COMMONWEALTH and COMMON MARKET

2-NOV26
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In a television broadcast after the London conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers Mr. Macmillan spoke about "the immense question of Europe, Britain and the Commonwealth." This is what he said.

We have just finished—the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and I—perhaps the most important Conference that has ever been held in the Commonwealth, and I want to speak to you tonight, as Prime Minister of Britain, about this Conference, and about the discussions which we have had on the immense question of Europe, Britain and the Commonwealth.

I want to make one thing quite clear at the beginning. We here in Britain—certainly my colleagues and I—reject altogether the view that Britain today is faced with the choice between the Commonwealth and Europe. That's not so—and for a very simple reason.

The Commonwealth and the European Common Market are quite different kinds of organisations. Both are developing in a very dramatic way, but both are quite different and the membership of one can help and not hinder the membership of the other.

We in Britain have changed the Commonwealth altogether from what it used to be. Even at the end of the last war—15 or 16 years ago—the Commonwealth consisted of Britain and four independent countries, all British colonies originally, mainly of British stock, all of them subjects of the Queen. Although we differed about some things, we were a small united group. We had broadly the same foreign policy. We were virtually a military alliance—tested to the full in two great wars. And the British people and successive British governments accepted that pattern. But now it's all

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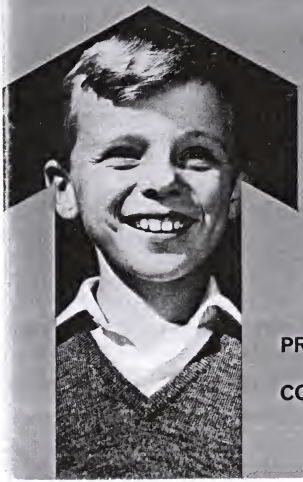

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS WITH THE CONSERVATIVES

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#135

INTEREST RATES and HOUSING COSTS

3 - APR 27
Copy 1962

Socialists are attacking the Government with the story that high interest rates impose an unfair burden on local authorities, and that Tory policy is forcing up rates and rents and is restricting the building of Council houses.

Like so many other Socialist tales, this is arrant nonsense. Any Socialist spokesman trying to put this one over either doesn't believe what he is saying or is totally ignorant of the economic facts of life.

Interest rates are international rather than national; although in Britain *long-term* interest rates generally are lower than in other countries.

The Government has no money of its own. In order to lend it must borrow. It can borrow only at prevailing rates of interest. If it lends the money at a lower rate, someone has to make up the difference. The public must pay the difference through extra taxation nationally or through higher rates locally. It is as simple as that.

CHEAP LOANS POLICY

Some Socialists argue that the Government should artificially lower interest rates. The Labour Governments of 1945–51 did just this. The result? A spending spree, and a fall in savings resulting in shortages and rising prices and the position of near bankruptcy in 1951 when the Tories came to power to rescue the nation.

Other Socialist propagandists demand special low interest rates for local government house building, but public expenditure on housing is so large that artificially low rates would make nonsense of any Government economic policy.

Public investment in housing is estimated at £272 million for 1962–63—far more than in any other social service.

HIGH RATE OF BUILDING

In any case, house building continues at a very high level—far higher than the Socialists ever managed. Nearly 300,000 houses were completed last year, and about the same total is expected for 1962. Under Conservative Governments since 1951 three million new houses have been built.

Finally, it is always open to local authorities to raise long-term loans at a fixed rate of interest. They seldom do so because they find that short-term borrowing, with all its ups and downs, pays them better.

A Tory Council for Tory policy

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

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2 - JAN - 9
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#136

LEADERS OF INDUSTRY and the COMMON MARKET

Will it pay to enter the European Economic Community? Will our jobs be safer, our industries more prosperous?

Read what some of the leaders of British Industry have said.

CHEMICALS

Mr Paul Chambers, Chairman of I.C.I.

For British industry as a whole entry into the Common Market is likely to bring a healthy breath of fresh air. For the chemical industry, entry is likely to mean fresh opportunities although, as with the rest of British industry, the new competition will inevitably search out the weak spots. *(Investors Chronicle, Jan. 5, 1962)*

Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of Monsanto Chemicals

I am prepared to put on record that it is essential for the well-being of Britain's economy that we do join the Common Market. *(Investors Chronicle, Jan. 5, 1962)*

PAPER

Mr Philip G. Walker, Managing Director of A. E. Reed & Co.

We welcome the challenge and the opportunities which membership of the Common Market will bring. We expect it to stimulate the British economy, and the paper and packaging industries benefit substantially from any increase in industrial activity. *(Investors Chronicle, Jan. 5, 1962)*

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2 - MAR 15
Copy — 1962

PAY AND PROFITS

A PLAN FOR INCOMES

A POLICY FOR A STEADILY RISING STANDARD OF LIVING

x-JN 1129
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#138
2 - JUN 6
Copy 1963

600 TORY WEEKS

It is now more than 600 weeks since, as a result of the 1951 General Election, the Conservatives were called on to form a Government. Tory government is progressive government. The average of those 600 Conservative weeks shows quite striking advances in many fields.

For instance, in each of those weeks (on average) :

MORE HOMES

5670 families moved into a new house.
(*only 3010 a week under the Socialists.*)

3320 houses were built to let.
(*only 2470 a week under the Socialists.*)

2350 houses were built for sale to the owner-occupier.
(*only 540 a week under the Socialists.*)

2500 slum-dwellers were rehoused.
(*only 460 a week under the Socialists.*)

MORE CONSUMER GOODS

20,000 families installed a TV set.
(*only 3000 a week under the Socialists.*)

11,300 families bought a car or motor cycle.
(*only 3700 a week under the Socialists.*)

MORE BUILDING

5000 new school places were provided.
(*only 2300 a week under the Socialists.*)

33 new factories and extensions were built.
(*only 20 a week under the Socialists.*)

Ten new schools were built
(*only two a week under the Socialists.*)

£700,000 was spent by the Government on new roads and major improvements.
(*only £53,000 a week under the Socialists.*)

MORE MONEY

Britain made a profit of £1½m. on her overseas trade.
(*an average weekly loss of £2½m. under the Socialists.*)

£18.3m. was found for pensions and other national insurance benefits.
(*only £9m. a week under the Socialists.*)

The people of this country saved £19m.
(*only £4m. a week under the Socialists.*)

£341,600 was found for hospital building.
(*only £100,000 a week under the Socialists.*)

£12m. was found for education.
(*only £4m. a week under the Socialists.*)

BETTER LIVING

We ate 2 lb. of meat per head.
(*only just over 1 lb. per head per week under the Socialists.*)

We consumed 5 oz. of butter per head.
(*just over 3 oz. per head per week under the Socialists.*)

IT IS ON THESE FOUNDATIONS OF SOLID ACHIEVEMENT THAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY BASES ITS PLANS FOR THE NEXT 12 YEARS.

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2 - MAY - 4
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CARE OF THE OLD

When the nation prospers the advantages must be enjoyed by all. In the past ten years Britain's standard of living has improved in spectacular fashion. In the same period Conservative Governments have seen to it that the elderly have had their share of increasing prosperity. Four times the retirement pension has been raised. Pensioners have a pledge from the Prime Minister that in the coming years they will continue to have their share in national prosperity.

The purchasing power of the retirement pension rose by 15s 8d single (37 per cent) and 22s 9d married (33 per cent) between October 1951 and last December. It has more than kept pace with the cost of living and industrial earnings.

Ten years ago under the Labour Government the expenditure on retirement pensions was under £300 million. This year under the Conservative Government the expenditure will be about £800 million.

Retirement pensioners with incomes of less than £275 now enjoy complete exemption from income tax. For married couples the figure is £440.

Pensioners may now earn more, the earnings limit having been raised three times since 1951. The 57s 6d single pension is now not fully withdrawn until the net earnings come to £6 18s 0d. Ten years ago the ceiling was £3 10s. The widowed mother's personal allowance is not now fully withdrawn until her earnings come to £8 8s a week, almost double the 1951 figure.

Old people put a home of their own among life's necessities. The Housing Act, 1961, by making new housing subsidies payable on approved building schemes regardless of the size of houses, is a further incentive to local authorities to build small houses and flats.

In 1961 over 24,000 of these small homes were provided in England and Wales compared with 11,000 in 1951. About 25 per cent of all local authority building is now devoted to this purpose compared with under 8 per cent in 1951.

The Government's new hospital plans will bring about a vast improvement in the services provided for old people both inside and outside hospital.

Each district general hospital will have an active geriatric (old people's) unit and the growing domiciliary services—health visiting, home nursing and home help—will share in this concerted effort. Social work is also increasing.

Old people are in good hands with the Tories

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PY 4570 22

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3 - APR 27
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#142

NATIONALLY

The past 11 years of Conservative government have seen by far the biggest advances in the history of Britain's services for

THE ELDERLY

FAR-REACHING PROJECTS

The Conservatives are ensuring that the old and the very old have the care and support they need to preserve their wellbeing, dignity and independence to the utmost.

The old public assistance buildings are being replaced by modern community homes.

All privately run old people's homes must maintain their standards at good levels.

More and more one-bedroom bungalows and flats, specially suitable for old people, are being provided.

Health, welfare and hospital services for the old have been, and are still being, constantly improved and extended—more hospital beds, more nurses, more home helps.

SOUND RECORD

These projects are all part of a consistent story of Conservative care for the elderly.

Retirement Pensions are already worth about 15s. a week more (in *real* value) than in 1951. When the new 10s. increase starts in May pensions will have risen by nearly 60 per cent in *real* value since 1951. This is more than the real value of industrial earnings has risen.

Tax reliefs for elderly persons of moderate means have been increased.

Their Post-war Credits have been paid.

The Tories have encouraged the human touch in dealings with the old. For example, many thousands have been able to retain and manage their own small homes thanks to the greatly increased provision of suitable flats and bungalows.

LOCALLY

But this far-reaching national policy requires partnership with sympathetic local government authorities. You have one safe way to ensure that your own old folk shall reap the utmost benefit from Tory planning. At the forthcoming local government elections—

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IF YOU REALLY WANT SOCIALISM

3 AUG 16
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Mr. Macmillan has the word for it: brinkmanship.

" Don't practise political brinkmanship," he has said. " If you don't want Socialism, vote Conservative. The country is not moving towards Socialism: do not let us have another dose introduced by the Liberal side-door."

Recent by-elections, and the local government elections, suggest that " another dose of Socialism " is now a real danger—because of the Liberals.

Not that Mr. Grimond seems to mind. One of his old lieutenants, Mr. Herbert Harris, foresaw it all. Mr. Harris, when he was still at Liberal headquarters, said: " If in the process of getting to Liberalism we put a Socialist government in, we cannot help that. That is something you must suffer on the road."

Mr. Grimond might just be able to endure it. But certainly the nation could hardly stand " another dose of Socialism."

BALANCING ACT

And if there is one thing worse than the threat of a Socialist government with a majority it is the threat of a Socialist government dependent upon the support of Liberal M.P.s. Liberal M.P.s holding the balance in the Commons and exerting an influence out of all proportion to their numbers.

The inescapable result would be unstable and indecisive government. A grave damage would be done to prosperity at home and to the cause of peace abroad.

THEN VOTE LIBERAL!

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2 - JUN 2 1
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#144

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THEN VOTE LIBERAL!

Conservative Government is Realistic Government

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THIS IS TORY POLICY.

COMPARE IT WITH WHAT THE SOCIALISTS AND THE LIBERALS HAVE TO OFFER.

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Conservative Government is Realistic Government

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2 - APR - 8
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THIS IS TORY POLICY.

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THE WRIGGLERS

X-JN1129 C7 #150
2 MAR 26 1962
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The Liberals are the irresponsibles of politics. They are the great opportunists of the day. They want to be all things to all men. For the sake of snatching a vote in one place, they blandly contradict what they have said in another. Then they wriggle.

DEFENCE

Mr. Bannerman, the prospective Liberal candidate for Paisley, said on April 20th, 1961:

"We believe there should be joint N.A.T.O. control of weapons on behalf of the Free Nations. The stronger and more unified the deterrent the sooner will Kruschev be brought to the disarmament table".

But his colleague Mr. Tetlow, the candidate for Warrington, did not agree. On *exactly the same day* he said:

"Liberals have actively denounced the setting up of fixed missile sites in N.A.T.O. countries and the arming of N.A.T.O. land forces with Tactical Nuclear Weapons."

THE COMMON MARKET

Mr. Newton Jones is the prospective Liberal candidate for St. Albans. In the *Liberal News* on March 30th, 1961, he wrote:

"The Common Market is a highly protectionist device designed to exclude foodstuffs and manufactured goods from Europe. No amount of double talk and think can deny this".

It seems that he hadn't heard Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal M.P. for North Devon, who has emphatically stated:

"In every constituency in which the Liberal Party fielded a candidate, we clearly stated that we were in favour of going into the Common Market and that this was necessary for British agriculture . . ."

Perhaps Dr. Hillary Harries was worried over this as well; he is the candidate for Bromsgrove and Redditch, and in a cry from the heart he wrote to the *Liberal News* on August 17th:

"I would like to . . . plead for more honesty in our speaking and in our writing".

Mr. Ivor Davies, the candidate for Oxford, is evidently used to all this, but even he was getting a bit bothered when on July 27th he wrote to the *Liberal News:*

"I have been a prospective candidate almost continuously for twenty-three years. I have fought thirteen elections, parliamentary and municipal. Never was I more puzzled than to-day about the direction of the (Liberal) Party . . ."

IMMIGRATION

The *Liberal News* must be rather an embarrassment to the Liberal Party. On November 9th, Mr. Richard Wainwright, the Vice-President of the Party, wrote:

"The Immigration Bill damages Britain's reputation in the Commonwealth and beyond: it will harm those corners of our economy where long-term planning of jobs is impracticable; and it will prove vexatious to administer."

He could hardly be very pleased with Mr. Michael Watts, the candidate for Smethwick, who cried:

"May I plead with my fellow-Liberals not to rush into wholesale condemnation of suggestions for restricting immigration into Britain without due consideration of the facts? . . ."

But the last word should go to Miss Manuela Sykes, the Liberal candidate for Ipswich :

"In the Liberal Party I find that too often we know very well what we *should* feel and think, but few of us actually do so. So often it is untimely, or inexpedient, or unpopular, or we are doing something else, or it would mean sticking our necks out. And as we are playing for power we *must* play safe. Such is the current trend of opinion in the Party, and a shocking one it is".

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PEACE WITH SECURITY

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#151

THE PRIME MINISTER'S NEW INITIATIVE

2 - APR 2
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Mr. Macmillan is leading a determined new approach to Mr. Kruschev to try to halt the nuclear arms race

—**The Daily Mail**

This, in part, was the Anglo-American statement of February 8, read to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister :

> " It is the joint view of the United States and the United Kingdom Governments that the existing state of nuclear development in which the recent massive Soviet tests are an important factor, would justify the West in making such further series of nuclear tests as may be necessary for purely military reasons.
>
> " The United States and the United Kingdom Governments have therefore decided that preparations should be made in various places, and as part of these the United Kingdom Government are making available to the United States Government the facilities at Christmas Island."

Addressing the House, Mr. Macmillan continued :

> ***" While our two Governments have reluctantly accepted the need to prepare for further tests, both President Kennedy and I were deeply distressed at this necessity and at the future position in the world if a halt cannot be called to the nuclear arms race.***
>
> ***" When I was in Bermuda I made this point strongly to the President, who was very receptive, and accordingly on my return, after consulting my colleagues, I made a definite proposal to President Kennedy that the Western Powers should make another determined effort to reach some agreement with the Soviet Union on the question of disarmament."***

And this, in part, was the further joint announcement of February 8 :

> " The two Governments are deeply concerned for the future of mankind if a halt cannot be called to the nuclear arms race. The two Governments are, therefore, determined to make a new effort to move away from this sterile contest. They believe that a supreme effort should be made at the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee, and that the heads of Government of the United Kingdom, United States, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should take a direct personal interest in these negotiations."

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#152

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HOW CONSERVATIVES HAVE HELPED THE BRITISH PEOPLE

CONSERVATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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What do the Liberal candidates stand for in the local government elections? What is their party's policy regarding local government? How would it affect the services for which local councils are responsible?

Authoritative answers to these questions are hard to find. For years Liberal policy, where any existed, was elusive and contradictory. Even now, all that can be said with certainty is that the Liberals are

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VAGUELY LEFT

They have declared that they are "a radical party", but do not say exactly what radical changes they want to make. However, in

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LIFE WITH THE LIBERALS

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This is Orpington—the Liberal showpiece.

This is Liberalism in practice.

After 12 months of Liberal rule, the rates have rocketed : up by 25 per cent—the most spectacular rise in the Town's history.

Why? Uncontrolled spending by the Liberal Council : most Liberal Committees OVERSPENT.

Rents of Council properties will rise in consequence—by as much as 2s 1d a week for two-bedroomed houses.

Out of the 18 Liberal Councillors 6 have decided not to continue. The Chairman of the Housing Committee has resigned from the Association—and so has the Agent.

That's Liberal Orpington—some showpiece !

People count, say the Liberals. People DO count, and the people of Orpington are counting now—*they are counting the cost of the Liberals.*

Life's better with the Tories!

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This is Conservative policy I

for **Peace**

3 FEB '3

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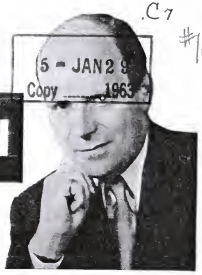
ONE NATION



by

IAIN MACLEOD, M.P.

THE POLITICAL DEBATE now is about the Two Nations. The Socialists are lovingly polishing the phrases and the perorations that they last used in the winter of 1958–59 when the level of unemployment was exactly as it is now. They are even dusting off some of the speeches that they made in the '30s.

It was in protest against what we considered then—and consider still—the defeatist attitude of the Socialists towards the impact of industry on our economic and social life that a few of us formed in 1950 the One Nation Group. The Group still exists. No less than six of its members are now in the youngest Cabinet that this country has had this century. Two of them are at the head of key Ministries in the social service field. One more, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a special responsibility for the economic life of our country, and another is leading the momentous Common Market negotiations in Brussels.

ONE NATION APPROACH

The One Nation approach is also linked closely with the work of many people who have tried to ensure that the policies of the Tory Party always remain up-to-date. It is in particular linked with the work that Lord Hailsham did as Chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation and in the Tory Reform Group; with the work Mr. Butler did and still

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A PROGRAMME BASED UPON PERFORMANCE

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The Prime Minister addresses the Central Council of the National Union, Church House, London, March 8, 1963

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2-MAY2 3
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#162

THE YOUNG

HAVE GREATER OPPORTUNITIES THAN EVER BEFORE WITH THE *CONSERVATIVES*

NATIONALLY

EDUCATION

The Government is pressing on with expansion and modernisation of the educational system at every level, to provide all young people with opportunities to match their abilities.

Three main tasks are being carried out:

1. To provide more school places where the number of children is growing, to modernise old schools, and to make secondary education for all a reality.
2. To increase recruitment and training of teachers so as to reduce the size of classes.
3. To encourage a major expansion of higher education in universities and technical colleges.

THE RECORD

Great progress has already been made. The Conservatives have a splendid record of achievement during their 11 years of government.

Expenditure and Value for Money. Expenditure has almost trebled since 1951. We are also getting greater value for money than under the Socialists —for example, the quality of new school buildings is better.

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EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

First, the most valuable assets we have in this country are the potential abilities of our young people; and secondly as a matter of social policy, we should work towards the situation in which every child has an equal chance of developing his interests and personality to the full.

In these words Sir Edward Boyle, Minister of Education, was giving the two main reasons why the Conservative Party attaches such importance to education.

Two major reports of great importance for the future of education have now been published. First there is the Robbins Report on Higher Education and secondly there is the Newsom Report on the education of children aged 13 to 16 of average or less than average ability.

These two reports taken together pave the way for a new and massive educational advance over a wide field.

Total expenditure on education under the Conservatives in the last 12 years has risen from about £400 million to nearly £1,300 million—over three times as much in money terms and a doubling of expenditure in real terms. A far higher proportion of the national income, which itself has doubled since 1951, is now being devoted to education than when the Labour Government was in office twelve years ago—almost five per cent now compared with three per cent in 1951 and four per cent in 1959. As is pointed out in the report *Conditions Favourable to Faster Growth*, published in 1963 by the National Economic Development Council, the share of resources taken by education in Britain compares favourably with that of other European countries—and the share is certain to go on rising.

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